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ARGENTINA. 18 Dec.—Eleven leading members of the opposition Radical Party were arrested on charges of conspiring against the security of the State. Police said that arms and ammunition had been discovered in the province of San Luis.

31 Dec.—Anglo-Argentine Trade Agreement. A new protocol to the agreement of 1949 was signed in Buenos Aires. It provided for the purchase by the United Kingdom of 255,800 tons of Argentine meat in 1953, the price for good quality frozen beef being fixed at £161 a ton, compared with £126 a ton under the 1951 protocol. The prices of other qualities of beef and of lamb were also increased. Mutton was not included in the agreement.

The agreement stated that the two Governments had calculated that Anglo-Argentine trade would develop to a value of about £167 m. in 1953. U.K. exports would include 2,060,000 tons of crude oil, 2 m. tons of fuel oil, 800,000 tons of coal, and 27,000 tons of tinplate. In addition, the Argentine Government had agreed to issue import licences for British manufactures to a total of £3 m. by the end of September 1953, the list of goods and values to be left to a joint consultative committee.

The Argentine Government undertook to make every effort to promote an early settlement of the claims of British shareholders in the (bankrupt) Buenos Aires City Transport Corporation and in the expropriated Primitiva Gas Company.

The agreement continued for 18 months the arrangement provided in the 1951 protocol for the extension of a credit of £20 m. to Argentina.

3 Jan.—A bomb exploded on the railway at Sarmiento, thirteen miles from Buenos Aires, damaging a bridge. The Government-sponsored trade unions said the explosion was caused by agents of a foreign Power.

ASIAN-ARAB CONFERENCE. 26 Dec.—Tunis and Morocco. It was announced that a conference in Cairo of diplomatists of the seven Arab League States, India, Pakistan, Persia, Afghanistan, and Indonesia had adopted a resolution expressing sympathy with the Tunisians and Moroccans and grave concern 'at the unwillingness of some States to recognize the right of peoples to self-determination and independence'. It urged France to solve without delay the question of Tunis and Morocco in accordance with the U.N. Charter's principles and thus avert a deterioration of her relations with Asian and Arab States. The resolution was to be circulated to all Powers with whom the Asian and Arab States were in diplomatic relations.

Palestine. The Arab representatives, meeting by themselves, adopted a resolution protesting against the attitude of those States which had supported the resolution, defeated in the General Assembly on 18 December, urging Arab-Israeli negotiations.

ASIAN SOCIALIST CONFERENCE. 6 Jan.—The conference opened in Rangoon. U Ba Swe, the Burmese Socialist Defence Minister, who was elected chairman, declared in his opening address that there could be no world peace so long as some territories were still under colonial

rule. He emphasized that it was not intended to establish a rival to the Socialist International but only to provide machinery for consultation among Asian Socialists.

ASSEMBLY FOR A EUROPEAN POLITICAL COMMUNITY.

7 Jan.—The *ad hoc* Assembly of the European Coal and Steel Community (which adopted the name 'Assembly for a European Political Community') met in Strasbourg. It had before it for consideration the six-nation constitutional committee's recommendations for the constitution of a European political community.

The committee proposed that during an initial period the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Defence Community should be progressively merged into the political community. It recommended that the legislative organ of the political community should be a bi-cameral Parliament, the Lower House directly elected and the Upper elected by national parliaments. In the Lower House France, Germany and Italy would each have sixty-three deputies, Belgium and the Netherlands thirty each, and Luxembourg twelve. The executive organization of the community would comprise the European executive council and the council of national Ministers. The executive council would be in permanent session and would have periodic meetings with the council of national Ministers. The President of the executive council would be initially appointed by the Ministers of the six Governments but would subsequently be directly elected by the European Assembly. His executive council of six would be chosen by him either from among members of the Assembly or outside it. The executive council would be responsible to the Assembly.

The powers of the Political Community would be defined by treaty, and any extension of the powers would be subject to the unanimous consent of national Governments. The draft also provided for treaties of association between the European Federation and other countries which might not wish to be involved in partial renunciation of sovereignty.

AUSTRIA. 20 Dec.—Peace Congress. Herr Graf, State Secretary, accused the second commission of the Communist-sponsored peace congress (see p. 35) of proposing the formation of special peace bureaux with a view to getting members to spy on the arms industry.

21 Dec.—The Communist newspaper, *Volkstimme*, denied the charge.

23 Dec.—**Allied Council.** The three western representatives rejected a suggestion of the Soviet deputy High Commissioner that the Council should require the Chancellor, Dr Figl, to submit before 1 January detailed plans for reducing unemployment sharply. The U.S. High Commissioner suggested that if the Soviet Government really wished to help Austria's unemployed it would stop exploiting the country, return some of the resources it had plundered, and release the large acreage of requisitioned farmland.

Police. It was announced that the Government was protesting to the

Austria (*continued*)

Allied Council against a Soviet demand that truncheons should be withdrawn from gendarmes in the Soviet zone.

24 Dec.—Russian patrols were despatched to gendarmerie headquarters in the Soviet zone to insist on the immediate surrender of all gendarmes' truncheons.

28 Dec.—The collection of truncheons was completed in the Soviet zone.

29 Dec.—Twenty-seven Austrian prisoners of war arrived in Vienna from Russia. They had been released by the Soviet Government as a result of a personal appeal by Dr Körner, the President.

BELGIUM. 1 Jan.—Anglo-Belgian agreement on British base in Belgium (*see Great Britain*).

BOLIVIA. 6 Jan.—**Insurrection.** The Government defeated an attempt to overthrow the regime by a group led by Col. Cataldi, Chief of the General Staff, and Senor Roberts, former Press Minister. Both leaders belonged to the party in power, the Revolutionary Nationalist Movement, and they declared they were not intending to overthrow the President or the party but only the two left-wing Ministers—of Labour and of Mines and Petroleum—whom they accused of Communist sympathies. The President told a large crowd that the insurrection had been quelled and that reactionary elements in the army would be purged.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA. (*See under separate territories*).

BULGARIA. 23 Dec.—Yugoslav demand for recall of Embassy employee (*see Yugoslavia*).

BURMA. 5 Jan—Great Britain. It was announced that the Government had given a year's notice to Britain to terminate the Anglo-Burmese defence agreement of 17 October 1947.

CEYLON. 18 Dec.—Trade agreement with China (*see China*).

28 Dec.—In a speech to the Sri Lanka Freedom Party conference, Mr Bandaranaike, leader of the Opposition, objected to the Queen's title of 'Queen of Ceylon' on the ground that it might prejudice Ceylon's position if she ever wished to become a republic within the Commonwealth.

31 Dec.—**China.** The Minister for External Affairs announced that China and Ceylon had both ratified the five-year trade agreements signed on 4 October and 18 December.

CHINA. 18 Dec.—**Ceylon.** A five-year trade agreement with Ceylon was signed in Peking under which China agreed to provide 270,000 tons of rice each year at £54 a ton in exchange for 50,000 tons of rubber each year. The price of rubber was fixed at 32d. a pound for 1953.

24 Dec.—Chou En-lai, the Premier, announced to a meeting of the Standing Committee of the People's Political Consultative Conference (P.C.C.) that both a national People's Congress and local congresses would be elected during 1953 and that preparations for the drafting of a constitution and an electoral law were to be made.

He also announced that the main political and social reforms to suppress the evils of the old regime had been completed, and that the improvement in the economic situation would enable the first five-year plan to be put into effect in 1953. He declared that the Korean war had been 'a mighty force for mobilizing and inspiring the people' which had aided economic rehabilitation, and he said the past two years' experience had shown that the Chinese people were strong enough to continue the war while pressing on with economic construction.

25 Dec.—Two Canadian nuns were expelled from China after spending a year in prison at Canton. They had been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for espionage at a 'people's trial'.

30 Dec.—Four Belgian priests arrived in Hong Kong after being expelled from China. They had been found guilty of espionage and had suffered months of house arrest and imprisonment.

31 Dec.—**Changchun Railway.** The Changchun railway in Manchuria, which had been jointly administered by Russia and China since 1945, was handed over to Chinese control in accordance with the Sino-Soviet treaty of 1950.

Ratification of trade agreement with Ceylon (*see Ceylon*).

CONFERENCE ON CENTRAL AFRICAN FEDERATION. 1 Jan.—

A final conference on central African federation opened in London, attended by representatives of Great Britain, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland. The United Kingdom delegation was headed by Lord Swinton, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and Mr Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary. Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Prime Minister, led the Southern Rhodesian delegation, and the delegations of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were headed by the Governors of the territories, respectively Sir Gilbert Rennie and Sir Geoffrey Colby. No Africans were present, the African Protectorate Council of Nyasaland and the African members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislature having declined invitations to send delegates.

The main task of the conference was to examine the reports, published in October, of the three commissions on the civil service, the judiciary, and taxation under federation and to agree on a final version of the draft scheme prepared at the London conference in April.

7 Jan.—**African Affairs Board.** The conference agreed in principle to an amendment in the federation plan providing that the African Affairs Board should be more closely associated with the parliamentary system and that at the same time safeguards for African interests should be improved.

CUBA. 20 Dec.—It was announced that ten former naval officers, who had been attempting to persuade members of the armed forces to join

Cuba (*continued*)

in an armed revolt against the Government, had been arrested.

21 Dec.—Discovery of arms cache in New York (*see United States*).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 18 Dec.—**Communist Party Congress.** In a speech winding up the congress, M. Zapotocky, Prime Minister, said its decisions had been aimed at securing: (1) the broader education, training, and discipline of the workers; (2) the education of political cadres; (3) improvement in the standard of living. He admitted there were great scarcities of both agricultural and industrial goods, and attributed difficulties to lack of interest among the workers. Emphasizing the need to 'control everyone everywhere', he said it was due to lack of control that the Slansky 'gang' had remained undetected for so long.

Israeli Note (*see Israel*).

22 Dec.—In an address to the praesidium of U.R.O. (the trade union organization), Mr Zapotocky, Prime Minister, claimed that overall industrial production had increased by 17·8 per cent in 1952 compared with 1951. He admitted, however, that the 1952 plan had not been fulfilled in all sectors and that there were shortages of coal, iron and steel, and various raw materials. He said that 70 per cent of foreign trade was now with east European countries and 30 per cent with the west which was the reverse of the position before the war. He denied that this was wholly because the western democracies refused to buy Czechoslovak goods and maintained that there would have been widespread unemployment without such a change of direction. The change, he said, had involved the entire reorganization of the country's industry, and they were producing many things they had never produced before, such as aeroplanes, ships, locomotives, etc.

EGYPT. 19 Dec.—Israeli protest to western Powers *re* Egyptian seizure of cargo (*see Israel*).

20 Dec.—**Press Censorship.** The general assembly of the Egyptian Press syndicate decided to suspend publication of newspapers from 1 January unless the Government abolished censorship of the press.

21 Dec.—**Sudan.** Gen. Nagib declared in a statement to the press that the convention concluded between the Government and the Sudanese parties was the minimum acceptable as a solution of the Sudanese problem, and he said he had explained to the British Ambassador that acceptance of the convention signified the realization of Sudanese independence. A refusal by Britain to endorse the agreement would mean a reversion to the pre-convention situation; it would expose to the Sudanese the good intentions of Egypt and the bad intentions of Britain. He wanted everyone to know that by signing the convention Egypt had won the Sudan parties for her cause whether Britain accepted the convention or not.

Sheikh Ahmed el Bakhoury, Minister of Wakfs (Religious Foundations) and Major Salah Salem left for Khartoum to negotiate with the Sudanese parties.

Anti-corruption Law. The Government announced a new law

providing penalties—including dismissal, loss of political rights, and loss of Egyptian nationality—for holders of public office found guilty of abusing their power, interfering with the course of justice, or failing to carry out the law.

25 Dec.—Foreign Minister. Mahmoud Fawzi was sworn in as Foreign Minister.

26 Dec.—Internal Loan. To finance the land reform programme, the Cabinet authorized the issue of an internal loan of £E200 m. at 3 per cent, redeemable in thirty years.

Asian-Arab Conference—q.v.

29 Dec.—Spain. The Ministry of Commerce announced a £E620,000 barter agreement with Spain under which Egyptian cotton would be exchanged for Spanish sugar.

31 Dec.—Col. Gamal Nasir, a member of Gen. Nagib's military committee, was reported to have declared that Egypt would resume guerrilla warfare against the British unless they evacuated the Canal Zone.

1 Jan.—Gen. Nagib stated in an interview with the newspaper, *El Ahran*, that the three main problems occupying his attention were: British evacuation, the Sudan, and development of national resources. He spoke of the danger that foreign borrowing might lead to political interference, and declared that Egypt should make herself strong before accepting foreign aid. In a reference to the constitutional problem he said that if the nation inclined to substitute a republic for the monarchy the question would be decided by referendum.

Great Britain. The British Government released £10 m. from Egypt's blocked balances at the request of the Government and in accordance with the 1951 agreement.

2 Jan.—A British Air Ministry employee was found stabbed to death in the Canal Zone.

3 Jan.—Fathy Radwan, Minister of State, told the press that Col. Gamal Nasir's statement about guerrilla warfare against the British (see 31 December) reflected the opinion of the nation.

National Production Development Council. At the opening meeting of the Council, which was formed to bring about a planned increase in production, Gen. Nagib promised that the Council would be given wide powers. It was composed mainly of experts in finance, industry, and agriculture.

4 Jan.—China. The Finance Minister announced the conclusion of a cotton 'deal' with Communist China. He gave no details.

5 Jan.—Censorship. Censorship was reimposed on all press messages—both incoming and outgoing.

6 Jan.—The Muslim Brotherhood paper, *El Dawa*, stated that the Muslim Brothers were anxious to join in the battle against the British and asked that the Government should prepare for the campaign more thoroughly than Nahas Pasha had done a year earlier.

EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY. **30 Dec.—**It was announced that the Community's levy on coal and steel output would

European Coal and Steel Community (continued)

be on a mounting scale beginning at 0·3 per cent on 1 January and rising by two-monthly increases of 0·2 per cent to 0·9 per cent in August.

It was estimated that the revenues would total 3,000 m. Belgian francs (about £21,428,570) in 1954 when the maximum rate would be operating. They would be used to cover administration expenses, to provide grants and unemployment benefits, and to establish a guarantee fund for loans to finance re-equipment in mines and steel works.

FORMOSA. 30 Dec.—It was announced that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek had discharged all military officers on the Chinese mainland or elsewhere who were formerly under his command. They would be reinstated if found later to be engaged in guerrilla activities or to be helping the Nationalists against the Communists in other ways.

It was also learned that 131 generals and eight admirals had been compulsorily retired two months earlier.

Gen. Chiang Ching-kuo, eldest son of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, claimed that between January and October 1952 Nationalist guerrillas on the mainland had killed or wounded 41,727 Communist troops and had captured 3,025. He said they had attacked and held towns twenty-one times, and had taken 350 villages and also nine islands off the coast.

31 Dec.—Marshal Chiang Kai-shek declared that preparations for an attack on the mainland of China would be completed in 1953, and that ground attack would be given priority.

FRANCE. 18 Dec.—The Union of Independent and Peasants' Deputies passed unanimously a resolution expressing support for M. Pinay, the Prime Minister, and warning other members of the Government majority that if they failed to heed the appeal made to them the Union would disclaim any of the responsibility for provoking a ministerial crisis and would reserve its future attitude.

20 Dec.—Government's message to the Bey of Tunis (*see Tunisia*).

23 Dec.—**Government Resignation.** M. Pinay and his Government resigned, following the decision of the M.R.P. (one of the coalition parties) to abstain during the vote of confidence on family allowances. President Auriol accepted the resignation after it had become clear that a regrouping of the majority parties was not possible.

M. Letourneau, Minister for the Associated States, resigned from the M.R.P. as a protest against his party's action.

R.P.F. Gen. de Gaulle announced that any combination tending to prolong the existing system of government should be condemned and fought, as had been done in the past six years, but that 'any social and national coalition which might be formed to change the existing system should be approved and supported'.

War Criminals. Two German physicians, Dr Bickenbach and Dr Haagen, were sentenced to hard labour for life by a military court at Metz for their experiments during the war with human beings from the extermination camp of Struthof in Alsace.

French Gestapo. Eight members of the war-time French Gestapo

of the Rue de la Pompe in Paris were sentenced to death, seven more in *absentia*, and others to long terms of imprisonment with hard labour.

26 Dec.—M. Soustelle, honorary president of the Gaullist group in the Assembly, was asked by President Auriol to try and form a Government, following the refusal of M. Guy Mollet, the Socialist leader, to make the attempt.

28 Dec.—M. Soustelle informed the President of the failure of his negotiations, and the President then asked M. Bidault, leader of the M.R.P. to explore his chances.

M. Soustelle announced that he had hoped to achieve a wide 'social and national union' and had proposed to the various groups he had consulted a programme inspired by the aims of the R.P.F. which, however, allowed for the necessities of a coalition. The refusal of the Socialists and the Socialist Radicals to consider his proposals and the reservations of the Independent Republicans had convinced him that he would not be able to form a Government.

30 Dec.—M. Bidault abandoned his efforts to form a Government.

Finance. The Assembly passed a Bill to carry on the provisions of the 1952 Budget during January.

Currency Restrictions. The Finance Ministry announced the introduction, from 1 January 1953, of new foreign currency regulations limiting the tourists' allowance in a year to the equivalent of 60,000 francs in foreign currency and 40,000 francs in French notes—to be issued in two instalments with an interval of at least two months between the instalments.

31 Dec.—The President called on M. René Mayer, the Socialist Radical leader, to attempt the formation of a Government.

1 Jan.—Algeria. The arrest was announced of M. Caballero, secretary-general of the Algerian Communist Party, who was charged with attempts against the security of the State in connection with the distribution in Algeria of a pamphlet emphasizing the solidarity of the Algerian and Moroccan peoples.

2 Jan.—European Federation: Gen. de Gaulle's Proposal. Gen. de Gaulle issued a statement in which he proposed, as an alternative to the European Army, that Germany should be allowed a limited national army as a member of a federation of European States pledged to a common foreign policy. The confederation would initially consist of the six E.D.C. countries (France, west Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg). France and the French Union would join as one unit. The members would bind themselves not to attempt to extend national territory by force and not to undertake any military action in Europe without the prior consent of all other members. Germany would have to agree to have no more divisions on foot than France (excluding those needed by France for her overseas territories). Gen. de Gaulle insisted on the necessity of a referendum in which every elector of every potential member of the confederation would be asked whether he wanted his country to join.

3 Jan.—N.A.T.O. In a speech at Strasbourg Marshal Juin, C.-in-C., Allied Land Forces, Central Europe, strongly supported Gen. Ridgway

France (*continued*)

in his objection to any reduction of the rearmament effort and emphasized the importance to the west of a German defence contribution. He suggested that the E.D.C. treaty might be completed by a general implementation agreement under which some clauses could be applied forthwith and others deferred.

4 Jan.—Communist Party. The expulsion from the Party of M. Marty was announced.

6 Jan.—M. Mayer's Programme. M. Mayer outlined to the Assembly his proposed programme as candidate for the premiership. He proposed to balance the budget by the temporary blockage of some 80,000 m. to 100,000 m. francs of civil and military expenditure pending a final decision on U.S. aid, and he promised the Government's direct interest in constitutional reform. In regard to fiscal reform, he stipulated, like M. Pinay, that if Parliament had not acted by a certain date the Government should have power to act by decree, but within certain defined limits. The main points of his foreign policy programme were: the reopening of negotiations to secure additional protocols to the European Defence Community designed to preserve the integrity of the French Army and the French Union and to lay down the basis of British co-operation; both the negotiation of these protocols and agreement on a European statute for the Saar to precede ratification of the E.D.C. treaty; France's mission in Tunisia and Morocco to be pursued and no outside interference tolerated; to see that Atlantic solidarity be extended to the economic and financial, and that France's burden in Indo-China be taken into account in considering her contribution to the Atlantic community.

7 Jan.—M. Mayer was elected Prime Minister by the Assembly by 389 votes to 205. The M.R.P. and all the Gaullists except four voted for him. One Gaullist, M. Vallon, resigned from the R.P.F. as a protest against the party majority's vote.

GERMANY. 18 Dec.—East Germany. All parties in the People's Chamber signed a declaration in favour of four-Power negotiations to bring about 'a peaceful solution to the German problem'.

West Germany. Dr Adenauer, the Chancellor, discussed with Herr Ollenhauer, leader of the Opposition, the problem of ratification of the Bonn and Paris treaties.

19 Dec.—The Federal Government issued a statement declaring that it had never contemplated curtailing the rights and majesty of the Constitutional Court.

21 Dec.—East Germany. Christian Democratic Union Party. Seven members of the party were sentenced at Erfurt to prison terms of from eight to fifteen years for trying to organize groups hostile to the State and for espionage on behalf of western States.

23 Dec.—West Germany. Christmas Amnesty. It was announced that the U.S. authorities had extended a Christmas amnesty to 123 prisoners, including sixteen war criminals.

25 Dec.—Berlin. Shooting Incident. The French Commandant

sent a protest to the Soviet authorities against the shooting of a west Berlin policeman by Russian soldiers inside the French sector earlier in the day. He demanded an apology, punishment of the soldiers, and compensation for the widow. Gen. Dengin, Soviet Chief of Staff sent a counter-protest maintaining that west Berlin policemen had tried to seize the Russian soldiers and had fired on them. He demanded punishment of those responsible and the ending of such incidents.

26 Dec.—An American officer, Lieut Sincore, who had been missing since 24 November, was released from Russian captivity. He had been arrested by east German police while on manoeuvres.

27 Dec.—Russian Protest. The Soviet Deputy Chief of Staff announced that he had protested to the British authorities against the dropping of 'provocative leaflets' over east Germany by a British plane on 23 October.

28 Dec.—East Germany. It was announced that the Central Council of the (Communist-sponsored) Free German Youth had ordered a purge in its ranks because of slackness, 'deceit', and the penetration of 'amoral and hostile elements'.

29 Dec.—It was announced that the east German Government's Office of Information, headed by Professor Eisler, would cease its activities on 1 January 1953 and that its work would be taken over by the Prime Minister's Press Office.

30 Dec.—Berlin. Anti-Communist Groups. Gen. Chuikov, head of the Soviet Control Commission, sent a second Note to the three western High Commissioners, demanding the dissolution of all anti-Soviet groups in west Berlin. He again alleged that they were engaged in 'sabotage, terror, and subversion' against east Germany and that some of them were under British and American direction.

Policeman's Funeral. A vast crowd, estimated at about 200,000, gathered outside the Schöneberg *Rathaus* to hear a funeral oration by Professor Reuter, the chief burgomaster, before the burial of the west German policeman who was shot on Christmas Day by Russian soldiers. Professor Reuter said the murder had shown how greatly Berlin's destiny depended on ultimate peace in the world, and it was the hope of all Berliners that they should be released from the evil grip of the 'unwanted guests' in their midst whose system was unendurable. He appealed to the 'Powers which protect us' to allow the west Berlin police to be armed with weapons as powerful as those of the east German police.

Refugees. West Berlin authorities said that 122,000 refugees from east Germany had arrived in west Berlin during 1952, including 2,400 east zone policemen who had fled to escape service in military units. The figure for December—over 16,000—was the highest monthly total recorded.

31 Dec.—Berlin. The central office of the east German People's Police announced that an east German police sergeant had been murdered during the night of 30 December on the border of the French and Russian sectors. It claimed that the murder was the result of the

Germany (continued)

'hate campaign' stirred up by west Berliners and the western Powers.

West Germany. Flick Organization. It was announced that the Allied High Commission had accepted a plan for the splitting up of the coal and steel assets in west Germany of the Friedrich Flick concern.

Trade Balance. The west German *Bank Deutscher Länder* announced in its December report that in 1952 west Germany had secured a favourable trade balance for the first time since the war.

East Germany. Herr Pieck, the President, repeated in a broadcast the warning that ratification of the west German treaties would mean the organization by east Germany of modern and well-equipped national forces and the introduction of new and stern measures of control.

2 Dec.—Berlin. Professor Reuter requested the three western commandants to allow west Berlin police to be armed with automatic weapons.

4 Jan.—East Germany. The Socialist Unity Party paper, *Neues Deutschland*, said that a searching inquiry into the activities of all party members had become necessary. It named as 'ideological criminals' Herr Merker, former Secretary of State for Agriculture, and Herr Müller, the former deputy leader of the west German Communist Party, who was enticed into east Germany in March 1950 and arrested. In other newspapers Herr Ziller, the Minister for Machine Construction, Herr Fritsch, State Secretary for Coal and Power, and Herr Leuschner, head of the State Planning Commission, were criticized for the shortage of power in east Germany.

5 Jan.—Berlin. The three western commandants rejected the German request to allow west Berlin policemen to be armed with automatic weapons but they announced that from 6 January armed patrols along the sector borders would be increased and liaison between police and troops improved.

The east German Chief of Police announced that new units would be drafted into the east German 'police ring' round the western sectors. He made the announcement at the funeral of the east German policeman who had been reported shot on the border of the French sector on 30 December.

6 Jan.—Refugees. Professor Reuter wrote to Dr Adenauer requesting early action to deal with the refugee problem in west Berlin.

West Germany. New Lufthansa. The preparatory company of the future German air line was founded at Cologne with an original share capital of 6 m. marks, of which 4,498,000 were provided by the Federal Government, 1 m. by the Federal railways, and 500,000 marks by the Government of North-Rhine Westphalia.

E.D.C. Treaty. Dr Adenauer declared in a broadcast that he shared M. Mayer's view (see *France*) that the E.D.C. should be rounded off and tidied up, but he said such changes need not alter the treaty's general principles nor make early ratification any the less imperative. The Federal Government wished for a closer bond between Britain and the E.D.C. and had been working for it for some time.

A British Army scout car which inadvertently crossed the zonal border in the Ulzen area and became bogged was fired on by east German frontier guards. The crew abandoned the car and returned to the British zone.

GREAT BRITAIN. 27 Dec.—Japan. Extension of sterling payments agreement (*see Japan*).

29 Dec.—Anglo-Japanese air agreement (*see Japan*).

Aircraft Production. The Minister of Aircraft Production announced that 'super-priority' was being extended to the Avro and Handley-Page medium bombers and also, in order to support the export drive, to three types of civil aircraft—the Comet, the Viscount, and the Britannia.

Arms for Arab States. It was stated at the Foreign Office, in connection with Mr Sharett's statement of 28 December (*see Israel*), that the British Government had informed the Israeli Government in November that all applications for war material from Egypt and other States would be considered in the light of the tripartite declaration of 25 May 1950. This had recognized that 'the Arab States and Israel all need to maintain a certain level of armed forces' for internal security, legitimate self-defence, and for defence of the area as a whole. The three Governments had also stated that arms would only be supplied to those States giving assurances that they had no intention of committing aggression, and they had added that if any State was found to be preparing to violate frontiers or armistice lines they would take immediate steps to prevent it.

It was confirmed that Syria, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, and Israel had recently been informed that limited numbers of British jet aircraft were available for export and that they were free to negotiate with the aircraft manufacturers.

31 Dec.—Anglo-Argentine trade agreement (*see Argentina*).

Mr Churchill, Prime Minister, sailed for the United States *en route* for Jamaica where he was to take a holiday.

Israeli statement on British sale of arms to Arab States (*see Israel*).

1 Jan.—Conference on Central African Federation—q.v.

Maldivé Islands: new status (*see Maldivé Islands*).

Anglo-Belgian Agreement on British Base. The Government published as a White Paper (Cmd. 8723) the text of the agreement signed on 12 November 1952 between the British and Belgian Governments for the construction of a British military base near Antwerp. The agreement gave to the Belgian Government the right to establish a similar base in Britain. It provided that any disputes as to the application of the agreement should be settled by arbitration, but if the two Governments failed to agree upon the choice of an arbitrator the arbitrator should be appointed by the Secretary-General of N.A.T.O. The cost of establishing and maintaining the base would be met by Britain and Belgium in proportions to be agreed between them, in accordance with the agreements regulating the status of N.A.T.O. forces.

Great Britain (*continued*)

2 Jan.—N.A.T.O. The Government published as a White Paper (Cmd. 8732) a report on the North Atlantic Council meeting in Paris (*see p. 22*). After recording the Ministers' decisions, the report stated that the N.A.T.O. Powers faced the double threat of sudden aggression and of disruption from within and that any strain on west European economies would accentuate the second danger. The recent modifications in the U.K. defence programme had been made with these considerations in mind. They reflected a change of emphasis in some fields but in no sense a reduction in the scale of rearmament. In fact it was planned to spend more on defence in the United Kingdom in 1953 than in 1952, and the combined forces planned for 1953 would also be better equipped and larger than in 1952.

5 Jan.—Mr Eden, Foreign Minister, declared in a broadcast that Britain's foreign policy had two aims: to secure peace—which meant that Britain must be strong to negotiate and to deter aggression—and to develop a healthy and balanced system of world economy and trade. He emphasized that the Communist threat remained and that if the danger of war had receded it was only because the free world was getting stronger. Mr Eden welcomed the improving relationship between Turkey, Greece, and Yugoslavia, and between Yugoslavia and Austria, and he pledged his co-operation with any country contributing actively to the collective effort for peace even if he did not approve its internal policy. He stressed the heavy burden of leadership carried by Britain with her 'triple thread' of responsibility—in the Commonwealth, Europe, and in the Atlantic community.

7 Jan.—Israel: Supply of Arms to Arab States. A Note was received from the Israeli Government which repeated the arguments put forward by Mr Sharett on 28 December (*see Israel*) against the supply of arms, especially jet aircraft, to Arab States, maintaining that it was inconsistent with the three-Power declaration of May 1950. It asked that the British Government should reconsider its decision and that no arms be sent unless the Governments of the recipient Arab States had demonstrated their readiness to negotiate peace with Israel. (Copies of the Note had been sent to the French and U.S. Governments.)

GREECE. 26 Dec.—Yugoslavia. A Yugoslav military delegation arrived in Athens on a four-day visit for military talks.

29 Dec.—The Foreign Minister announced that the Greek Legation in Belgrade had been promoted to Embassy status.

The Prime Minister stated that co-operation between Greece, Yugoslavia, and Turkey was essential for Balkan defence, and he added that talks between the three Governments would continue, possibly with Italian participation.

INDIA. 19 Dec.—Five-Year Plan. The House of the People approved the plan by 286 votes to 62.

World Bank Loan. The World Bank announced in Washington its

approval of a fifteen-year loan to India of \$31.5 m. for the expansion of iron and steel production. The loan was guaranteed by the Indian Government.

Andhra State. Mr Nehru announced the Government's decision to establish an Andhra State consisting of the eleven Telugu-speaking areas of Madras State, excluding Madras city.

28 Dec.—Kashmir. Mr Nehru said that India could not accept the Anglo-U.S. resolution passed by the Security Council as part of it was contrary to previous decisions of the U.N. Commission on Kashmir.

31 Dec.—Imports. The Government announced a relaxation of certain import restrictions during the first half of 1953.

INDO-CHINA. 18 Dec.—U.S. aid (*see United States*).

The French High Command announced that the Viet-Minh had lost about 6,000 in killed and wounded in their assaults on Na-Sam.

19 Dec.—Statement by M. Letourneau (*see France*).

20 Dec.—During the night of 19–20 December several battalions of the Na-Sam garrison made a sortie as far as Son-La where brief engagements took place with Viet-Minh forces. They later returned to Na-Sam.

22 Dec.—The capture by Viet-Minh forces of the post of Van-Don in the south-west of the Red River delta was reported.

27 Dec.—It was announced that parachute units from the delta had linked up with troops from the Na-Sam garrison and had captured against negligible opposition the important road junction of Co-Noi, thirteen miles south-east of Na-Sam.

29 Dec.—The Emperor Bao-Dai accepted the resignation of M. Nguyen Van Tri, the Defence Minister. He had resigned owing to a dispute with the Emperor.

In mopping-up operations in the southern part of the Red River delta, French aircraft sank thirty sampans, killing about 100 men; 450 Viet-Minh prisoners were captured by land forces.

Fighting was reported in the Tsin-Ho region, north of Lai-Chau in the Thai country and also at Trang-Bang, about thirty miles north-west of Saigon.

1 Jan.—A fierce battle was reported to be in progress south of Phuly in the south-western part of the delta.

Another battle began west of Co-Noi on Provincial Highway No. 41 between a strong French and Viet-Nameese reconnaissance unit with air support and a rebel force estimated at three divisions.

2 Jan.—It was announced that the mopping-up operation, known as Bretagne, in the southern part of the delta, had led to the following results: 1,045 rebels killed, 263 prisoners taken, 1,600 suspects held pending investigation, and 500 rifles and about 100 automatic or other weapons seized.

Economic Aid. The Mutual Security Agency announced that during November \$379,880 worth of medical supplies and agricultural and industrial products were distributed in Indo-China.

INDONESIA. 30 Dec.—Colombo Plan. It was announced that

Indonesia had accepted full membership of the British Commonwealth's Colombo Plan for aid to under-developed nations.

1 Jan.—Defence Minister. Sultan Hamangku Buwono, the Defence Minister, resigned because of his objection to the appointment, as commander for East Indonesia of Col. Warouw, one of several officers who had deposed their commanders in October.

2 Jan.—The Government announced that Col. Warouw's appointment was only temporary and that Col. Sadikin, commander of the Borneo military district, would take over the post. A Cabinet crisis was averted when two Socialist Ministers—of Finance and Justice—who had threatened to resign decided to remain in the Government.

The Government announced that Mr Mangkusamito, Deputy Premier, would take over the Defence Ministry temporarily.

ISRAEL. 18 Dec.—Czechoslovakia. A reply to the Czechoslovak Note of 6 December was presented to the Czechoslovak Chargé d'Affaires. The demand for the recall of Dr Kubovy, the Israeli Minister in Prague, was vigorously rejected as devoid of foundation and based on allegations contrary to the truth, and evidence was adduced that the basis of complaint was a series of normal official acts by the Minister on behalf of the emigration to Israel of certain categories of Jews whose right to emigrate had been approved by both President Gottwald and his Foreign Minister, Mr Siroky. The Note described as 'absurd' the charge that the list of proposed Jewish emigrants included persons guilty of sabotage and espionage against Czechoslovakia. It declared that the arrest of two Israeli citizens, Mordechai Oren and Shimon Orenstein, had been made under false pretences and that Israel could not believe in 'self-incriminations extracted from its imprisoned nationals'.

19 Dec.—Egypt: Protest to Western Powers. It was announced that Notes, protesting against the seizure of a shipment of Ethiopian meat, destined for Israel, by the Egyptian customs authorities at Port Said on 31 October, had been addressed to the British, French, and U.S. Governments (as sponsors of the security Council resolution of 1 September 1951 which condemned the Egyptian blockade of cargoes passing through the Suez Canal to Israel). The Notes pointed out that the seizure exceeded even the Egyptian definition of 'war materials' and alleged that the failure of the three sponsoring Powers to act upon Egypt's defiance of the resolution had encouraged Egyptian intransigence. The Note added that the Israeli Government regarded the matter of extreme urgency and contemplated re-submitting it to the Security Council.

Government Resignation. The Government resigned and recommended to the President a coalition of 'constructive forces of the State'.

21 Dec.—Poland. It was disclosed that the Government had rejected the Polish demand for the recall of Dr Kubovy, the Israeli Minister in Warsaw and Prague.

22 Dec.—New Government. Mr Ben Gurion announced his new Government, based on a coalition of the Mapai (Labour Party), the

General Zionists, and the Progressive Party which together commanded 77 out of the 120 votes in the Knesset. The Government consisted of nine Mapai Ministers, four General Zionists, and one Progressive. Mr Ben Gurion (Mapai) remained Prime Minister and Defence Minister and Mr Moshe Sharett (Mapai) Foreign Minister. Other Ministers included: Mr Rokach (General Zionist), Interior; Mr Eshkol (Mapai), Finance; and Mr Rosen (Progressive), Justice.

Mr Ben Gurion said the Government's main aims would be to balance the budget and to ensure industrial and agricultural development as well as local and foreign capital investment. He also announced the Government's intention to introduce electoral and income tax reform. He promised that everything would be done to try and secure direct peace negotiations with Israel's Arab neighbours.

28 Dec.—Mr Sharett, Foreign Minister, expressed grave concern at reports of arms deliveries by western Powers to certain Arab States, primarily Egypt, and said that such deliveries were at variance with the Anglo-French-U.S. declaration of 25 May 1950 which opposed the development of an arms race between Israel and her Arab neighbours. He mentioned a supply of jet aircraft from Britain and a report of U.S. willingness to supply Egypt with modern arms, and he pointed out that the Arab States insisted that they were at war with Israel and had failed to undertake obligations in defence of western democracy. He said the deliveries would be a menace to Israel's security without strengthening regional defence.

29 Dec.—British statement on supply of arms (*see Great Britain*).

31 Dec.—The Foreign Office issued a statement in reply to the British official comment of 29 December. It said that official quarters in London were reported to have invoked treaty obligations in justification for sales of jet aircraft, and it pointed out both that Egypt had repudiated the Anglo-Egyptian treaty and that Britain had suspended arms deliveries to Egypt as soon as her conflict with Egypt had made them inadvisable. The Ministry maintained that assurances given by Arab States in 1940 that they would only use the arms for defence 'could not be accepted as meeting the issue'. All of them, and most notably Egypt, had persisted in claiming that they were at war with Israel and had continued acts of war against her. The statement repeated the request that no arms should be given to the Arab States so long as their truculent attitude to Israel remained unchanged, and it declared that the policy adopted by the United Kingdom and that which it was understood the United States was about to adopt would create an overwhelming superiority of armed strength against Israel and would inevitably drive Israel to seek to redress the balance.

7 Jan.—Note to Britain *re* supply of arms to Arab States (*see Great Britain*).

ITALY. 22 Dec.—**Turkey.** Mr Köprülü, Turkish Foreign Minister, arrived in Rome on a two-day official visit.

23 Dec.—An official statement said that Signor De Gasperi and Mr Köprülü had discussed, in the light of the recent Paris meeting of the

Italy (*continued*)

Atlantic Council, the international situation, especially problems of southern Europe and the Middle East, and also economic questions with a view to increasing trade between the two countries. The visit had reaffirmed the existing close Turkish-Italian relations.

Yugoslav Note on Trieste (*see Yugoslavia*).

27 Dec.—Trade agreement with Japan (*see Japan*).

JAPAN. 27 Dec.—**Great Britain.** The Foreign Ministry announced the extension of the Anglo-Japanese sterling payments agreement for one year to 31 December 1953.

Italy. An Italian-Japanese trade agreement was signed in Tokio providing for an exchange of exports worth £5 m. from each country.

29 Dec.—**Air Agreement.** An Anglo-Japanese air agreement was signed in Tokio permitting air lines of both countries to operate scheduled services between London and Tokio and between Singapore, Hong Kong, and Tokio. It was agreed that Okinawa Island would not be included within Japan's domestic air network until it had been handed back by the U.S. military government to Japanese administration.

31 Dec.—**Budget.** The Finance Minister presented to the Cabinet his draft budget which estimated total expenditure at 946,000 m. yen (about £946 m.) of which 230,000 m. yen was for defence (an increase of 10,000 m. yen over the previous year.)

2 Jan.—**Government Information Agency.** It was announced that the Government had decided to set up an official information agency, which would include an intelligence section to deal with Communist and other activities in Japan. Government spokesmen insisted that the agency would in no sense be a revival of the former monopolistic Domei news agency.

5 Jan.—**South Korea.** President Syngman Rhee arrived in Tokio on a personal visit to Gen. Clark, the U.N. Commander-in-Chief.

6 Jan.—Discussions took place between Mr Rhee and Mr Yoshida, Prime Minister, on ways of improving relations between their two countries.

Mr Yoshida later told the press that Japan would give unstinted aid to help settle the Korean war.

KASHMIR. 28 Dec.—Police fired on a mob of Praja Parishad supporters at Sunderbani in Jammu Province after it had refused to disperse peacefully. An official announcement said that two people were killed and one seriously wounded. Ten policemen were hurt by stones.

KENYA. (*See under 'British East Africa' in previous issues.*)

18 Dec.—The Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, arrived back from his visit to London.

A European youth was fired at and wounded by Africans near Thomson's Falls.

19 Dec.—An African forest guard was murdered near Nyeri.

It was announced that two African soldiers had been found murdered.

22 Dec.—Emergency Measures. The Governor announced the following further emergency measures: (1) the appointment of a personal staff officer (Col. Rimbault) to co-ordinate the activities of all Government officers in the field; (2) the compulsory reintroduction among the Kikuyu of records of employment; (3) the imposition of a special tax of 20s. a year for two years on members of the Kikuyu as a contribution towards the cost of the emergency—(exemptions would be granted to all who had co-operated with the Government before the announcement and on grounds of poverty); (4) prohibition of the opening of independent schools in the foreseeable future.

Six Mau-Mau murders in the Nyeri district were reported.

23 Dec.—Mr Pritt. Notice of motion for alleged contempt of court was served on Mr Pritt, Q.C.

24 Dec.—Eleven Kikuyu, including three women, were murdered by Mau-Mau gangs. One Mau-Mau member was shot dead by police while breaking up a meeting.

29 Dec.—A Roman Catholic mission at Tusu in the Aberdare mountains was raided by a Mau-Mau gang and one of the priests wounded.

30 Dec.—A night watchman was murdered on a farm near Eldoret and a large store of wheat burned down. Another farm was raided at Laikipia.

31 Dec.—Mr Pritt. The Supreme Court discharged with costs the rule *nisi* calling on Mr Pritt, Q.C., to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of the resident magistrate's court at Kapenguria. The court found that Mr Pritt's criticisms had been directed at the Kenya Government and that there was nothing in what was said calculated to prejudice a fair trial in the Kapenguria court.

1 Jan.—Two European settlers were murdered by Kikuyu.

2 Jan.—The trial of Jomo Kenyatta and five other Africans was resumed at Kapenguria.

Two European women shot dead three Kikuyu who attacked them in their house in the Nyeri district. A fourth Kikuyu was wounded.

4 Jan.—Three Africans murdered the loyal Kikuyu chief, Hinga, in the Government hospital near Nairobi.

It was announced that a thickly forested part of the Aberdare Mountains where Mau-Mau gangs were believed to hide had been declared a prohibited area by the Government.

The Government seized 4,000 head of stock belonging to Africans living in the area of the Aberdare Mountains where the murder of 1 January was committed.

5 Jan.—New emergency regulations were announced, empowering magistrates to commit accused for trial by the Supreme Court without a preliminary lower court inquiry having been held.

Troops and police began an operation, known as 'Blitz', to comb the prohibited northern forested area of the Aberdare Mountains.

7 Jan.—The trial of Jomo Kenyatta and five other Africans was adjourned to enable an acceptable interpreter to be found, after Mr

Kenya (continued)

Pritt had objected that the interpreter, Mr Leakey, was not impartial.

KOREA. 18 Dec.—U.N. aircraft bombed a troop concentration area twenty miles south of Pyongyang, causing substantial damage.

19 Dec.—U.N. aircraft continued heavy raids on North Korean targets, including a Communist troop centre north of Kaesong.

20 Dec.—Repatriation of Wounded. The League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva sent cables to the United Nations and to the Governments of China, North Korea, and South Korea, urging the immediate repatriation of the sick and wounded under Article 109 of the third Geneva convention.

21 Dec.—Treatment of Prisoners. Gen. Clark, C.-in-C. of U.N. forces, issued a statement in connection with the comments of the International Committee of the Red Cross on 'the possible non-observance by the U.N. Command' of the provisions of the Geneva convention on the treatment of prisoners. He declared that the U.N. Command had respected, and would continue to respect, the principles of the convention. At the same time, the U.N. Command required that prisoners would equally respect their obligations under the convention. It would not tolerate terrorism, rioting, or mutiny inspired by fanatical Communist leaders, and it would 'take adequate measures' to prevent mass break-outs of those interned.

23 Dec.—U.N. bombing raids were made on a troop centre east of Chaeryong on the Haeju peninsular and on an air base at Pyongyang.

29 Dec.—Koje Camp. The U.N. Command announced that a North Korean prisoner had been killed at Kojé Camp on 28 December after assaulting an American guard.

30 Dec.—The Communist armistice delegation accused the United Nations in a formal protest of having shelled the conference site three times, dropped propaganda leaflets twice in the neutral zone, and of having made twenty-seven flights over the zone.

A U.S. warship bombarded the iron and steel centre of Chongjin, destroying one building and seriously damaging three others.

1 Jan.—The United Nations received another Communist protest against the slaughtering of prisoners-of-war. It claimed that according to allied reports 3,959 Communist prisoners had been killed or wounded.

2 Jan.—Casualties. The U.S. Defence Department announced that Communist casualties, corrected up to 1 December 1952, totalled 1,299,961 and U.S. casualties, corrected up to 26 December, were 126,845.

Aircraft Losses. U.S. Navy and Marine aircraft losses up to 1 December were given as 1,016 and U.S. Air Force losses up to 31 December as 683. The Air Force estimated that it had destroyed 700 enemy aircraft, probably destroyed 125, and damaged 789.

5 Jan.—Visit of President Rhee to Tokio (*see Japan*).

An allied bombing attack was made on a supply depot near Pyongyang.

6 Jan.—A raid by 60 allied fighter bombers was made on a supply depot near Kangye.

Communist probing attacks on the eastern front were repulsed.

LEBANON. 3 Jan.—Syria. It was learnt that three former political leaders in Syria—Akram Hourani of the Arab Socialist Party, and Michel Aflaq and Salah ed-Din Bitar of the Al Beath (Resurrection) Party—had fled to the Lebanon from Syria. Akram Hourani said on arrival that Syria 'was sitting on a volcano which might erupt at any moment', and he declared that 1,000 civilians and seventy-six officers had been arrested.

MALAYA. 31 Dec.—Casualty Figures. The figures for 1952 were issued, showing that 1,084 terrorists had been killed, 119 captured, and 252 surrendered during the year. In addition, more than 600 terrorists were wounded but escaped. Civilian and security force casualties were: 708 killed or missing and 558 wounded. The terrorists' casualties were heavier and the civilian and security forces' casualties lighter than in any year since the emergency began in 1948. The terrorists' casualties also included a larger number of leading Communists than in any previous year.

3 Jan.—Gen. Sir Rob Lockhart, deputy Director of Operations, said in a broadcast that a comparison of figures for 1951 and 1952 showed the success of the campaign against the rebels, but he emphasized that the shooting war was only 25 per cent of the struggle, the rest of it being to capture the hearts and minds of the people. He said major incidents had dropped from 186 in December 1951 to twenty-nine in December 1952, and minor incidents from 278 to ninety-two. More terrorists were eliminated in 1952, and casualties among civilians and security forces had dropped. In 1951 the security forces lost 184 more weapons than they recovered; in 1952 they recovered 588 more than they had lost. Turning to social achievements, he said the number of new villages had increased from 353 to 486. The single Red Cross team had been multiplied to twenty-eight, and the number of schools in new villages had risen from 194 to 232.

MALDIVÉ ISLANDS. 1 Jan.—The British High Commissioner for Ceylon signed at Male a treaty recognizing the new status of the Maldivé Islands as a Republic. Foreign affairs and defence remained under British control.

The Prime Minister and former Sultan, Amir Amin Dadi, was installed as the first President.

MOROCCO. 18 Dec.—It was announced that thirty more arrests of nationalists had been made in the past three days.

28 Dec.—Twenty arrests of Communists and agitators were made in Casablanca and other towns.

Hebrew pamphlets were distributed to Jews in Meknes calling on them to leave for Palestine rather than remain in Morocco.

29 Dec.—M. el-Alaoui, an Istiqlal leader, was repatriated to Morocco after being expelled from France.

Morocco (*continued*)

Moulaz Hassan Ben Ali Ouazzani, the pasha (Sultan's representative) of Port Lyautey, near Rabat, was relieved of his official duties by the French authorities and forbidden to reside in the region of Rabat. The action was taken because of the pasha's relations with the Istiqlal and his behaviour since the Rabat and Casablanca riots.

31 Dec.—Gen. Guillaume, the Resident-General, broadcast a New Year message in which he asked for the co-operation of all in a programme for: (1) the establishment of professional associations free from political interference; (2) the building of modern housing; (3) rural modernization; and (4) the creation of local assemblies which, with municipal councils and consultative chambers, would form the basis of a democratic organization.

1 Jan.—It was announced that fourteen Moroccans had been arrested for holding a meeting organized by the Moroccan Independence Party.

4 Jan.—It was learned that the international administration in Tangier had declared the passports of the seven Moroccan Nationalist leaders in the United States to be no longer valid for entry into the international zone.

NETHERLANDS. 24 Dec.—U.S.S.R. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced the arrest, under suspicion of espionage, of C. Pissarev, the correspondent of the Russian agency, *Tass*. It was later announced that both a protest against the arrest received from the Russian Embassy and a request that a representative of that Embassy should be present during Pissarev's interrogation had been rejected.

31 Dec.—A Russian Note asking for the release of M. Pissarev and the punishment of those responsible for his arrest was received at the Foreign Office and rejected by M. Lunz, Foreign Minister.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION. 18 Dec.—**North Atlantic Council.** A communiqué was issued on the conclusion of the ministerial meeting of the Council in Paris which was attended by thirty-two Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Economics, and Defence. It stated that the Council had considered the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Council in the past eight months through its permanent representatives, the development of relations between N.A.T.O.'s civilian and military authorities, and the work of the committee on civil defence and of those concerned with non-military subjects, such as over-population, and social, cultural, and informational matters. The Council had also considered a progress report of the military committee which showed a great advance in the training and effectiveness of N.A.T.O. forces and in the standardization of international military procedures, notably in signals. Statements made to the Council by the two Supreme Allied Commanders for Europe and the Atlantic had emphasized the necessity for a continuing increase in the forces assigned to them to enable them to carry out their responsibilities.

The Council had noted with satisfaction, in the first report on the

annual review for 1952, that the increase in forces agreed to at Lisbon had been substantially achieved by the end of 1952 and that it was planned to make further individual and collective efforts in 1953. At the same time they recognized that strong defence required a healthy economy, and they directed that more emphasis should be given to increasing the effectiveness, rather than the numbers, of forces if resources were not available for both tasks. The Council directed that further study be given to the co-ordination and standardization of defence production. It welcomed the assistance given by United States offshore procurement contracts, and it agreed on the financing of a further portion of the infra-structure programme for airfields, communications, and jet fuel supplies to a cost of approximately £80 m.

The communiqué stated that the fourteen members of N.A.T.O. had already increased their common strength, understanding, and unity. They were more than ever convinced that this policy provided the best way of protecting their free society from Communist attempts to overwhelm it and that such improvement as had taken place in the general situation could be attributed to their efforts to increase their collective strength. Their increasingly successful co-operation was a clear proof that the avowed intentions of the Soviet Government to sow dissension in the free world would not succeed. The Council reaffirmed the purely defensive purpose of N.A.T.O. and welcomed the growing sense of unity among the peoples of the Atlantic community.

Mr Acheson. In a farewell speech to the Council, Mr Acheson, the outgoing U.S. Secretary of State, reviewed the gradual consolidation of the western States into a North Atlantic community and said he believed it would prove to be the significant movement of the twentieth century. He described the European Defence Community as the core to the Atlantic community in Europe which would draw into closer association the United Kingdom, then Canada and the United States.

19 Dec.—Gen. Ridgway declared that there could be 'no excuse for any slackening in our efforts to attain the minimum military requirements' to defend western Europe, and that 'the slow-down in action' in N.A.T.O. was the result of wishful thinking 'that we are no longer open to attack' and do not need to make so great a defensive effort. Until N.A.T.O. had the minimum defensive requirements to defend western Europe against Soviet attack, there could be no 'less insistence . . . in urging this action on the proper political authorities'.

2 Jan.—British White Paper on Council Meeting (*see Great Britain*).

NORWAY. 28 Dec.—Russian complaints of Norwegian bases (*see U.S.S.R.*).

PAKISTAN. 22 Dec.—**Constitution.** The Basic Principles Committee of the Constituent Assembly presented to the Assembly its report containing recommendations for the future constitution. These included: (1) that no legislature should enact any law which was repugnant to the Koran and the Sunnah; that a board of not more than five persons, well versed in Islamic laws, should advise the head of the State as to the

Pakistan (*continued*)

repugnancy of new laws to the Koran and the Sunnah; and that any laws found by the board to be repugnant should be reconsidered by the legislature and should require the approval of the majority of Muslim deputies as well as of the Legislature; (2) that the State should be a federation of provinces, including the acceding states—Baluchistan and Karachi—and that the federal legislature should consist of two chambers—the House of Units (i.e. provinces and acceding states) with 120 members and the House of the People with 400 members—in both of which there should be parity between east and west Pakistan; (3) that a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister should advise the Head of the State; (4) that the life of either House should be five years unless dissolved sooner; (5) that each unit should have a single legislative chamber consisting of not fewer than seventy-five, and not more than 350, members.

5 Jan.—Rawalpindi Conspiracy. A special tribunal pronounced judgment on the fifteen accused in the treasonable conspiracy case which arose at Rawalpindi in March 1951. All were found guilty except the one woman, Begum Akbar Khan, who was acquitted. Gen. Akbar Khan was sentenced to 'transportation' for twelve years and the other eleven officers and two civilians received sentences of up to seven years. The officers were all dismissed the service.

7 Jan.—A procession of students which was on its way to the house of the Education Minister in Karachi to state certain grievances was tear-gassed by the police and charged with canes. Two of the students later died. The students decided to observe a strike the next day as a protest against the action of the police.

PERSIA. 18 Dec.—Martial law was extended in Tehran for another two months.

23 Dec.—Foreign Nationals. The Foreign Minister announced that the Government had passed a law banning the re-entry of foreign nationals who had served previously in Persia. He also said that in future the opening of foreign consulates must have the approval of both the Foreign Ministry and the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Majlis.

Turkish rejection of Persian oil offer (*see Turkey*).

24 Dec.—Oil Industry. Mr Makki, secretary of the National Front, resigned from the supervisory council of the oil industry as a protest against the appointment of Dr Reza Fellah to a permanent post at the Abadan refinery. His objection to Dr Fellah was that he had enjoyed the full confidence of the British Government while employed by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and that his appointment might cause dissatisfaction among workers.

25 Dec.—U.S.A. Oil talks began between Dr Musaddiq, Prime Minister, and Mr Henderson, the U.S. Ambassador.

27 Dec.—Oil Industry. The three remaining parliamentary members of the oil council followed Mr Makki in resigning.

1 Jan.—Four people were arrested and six pro-Communists injured

during a pro-Communist demonstration in favour of women's suffrage (which the proposed electoral laws did not provide for).

4 Jan.—Fifteen deputies, some of whom were members of the National Front, tabled a motion to prohibit the Prime Minister from enacting under his plenary powers any decree which might suspend or dissolve the existing Majlis. The motion was severely criticized by the Minister of the Interior who denied that the Government had any intention of suspending the Majlis, and when the vote was about to be taken several deputies walked out, leaving the Majlis without a quorum. The fifteen deputies informed the deputy president that they would not attend the session until the motion was on the agenda.

Disorders. Reports reaching Tehran said that police and security forces had failed to restore order at Qum, seventy-five miles south-west of Tehran, where clashes were taking place between Communist supporters of Mullah Ayatullah Borghei, who had just returned from the Vienna peace congress, and followers of orthodox religious groups.

5 Jan.—Clashes occurred in Tehran between Communists and neo-fascist Pan-Iranists. Several arrests were made and many casualties were reported. Reports from Qum said that three persons had been killed and eight seriously injured in the disturbances. An army official and the Deputy Minister of Justice had been sent to the town.

Dr Musaddiq declared in a broadcast that he would ask Parliament for a vote of confidence as it was inadvisable that he should be 'stabbed in the back' while Mr Churchill was in Washington and he was having serious talks in Tehran. He said that London propaganda had depicted the events in the Majlis the day before as a break in the united front, and he described the fifteen deputies who had tabled the motion as 'foreign hirelings' whose 'hands are red with the blood of those martyred' on 21 July (the day of rioting after Qavam as Saltana had succeeded Dr Musaddiq as President). He reminded listeners that he had already assured the Majlis that the proposed electoral laws would not be applied in the existing Majlis to wind it up.

6 Jan.—The Majlis gave Dr Musaddiq a unanimous vote of confidence. One deputy abstained.

PHILIPPINES. 28 Dec.—The Army arrested about 300 suspected Chinese Communist agents on charges of rebellion. They were said to have been collaborating closely with the Hukbalahap movement, supporting it with arms, money, and supplies, and also to have collected money for despatch to China.

POLAND. 18 Dec.—'Free Europe' Radio announced the arrest on 15 December of Mgr. Baziak, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cracow.

22 Dec.—The Vatican confirmed the arrest.

27 Dec.—Warsaw Radio accused the U.S. authorities in Germany of having dropped into Poland two Polish saboteurs from a U.S. aircraft on 4 November.

28 Dec.—The Government published a statement, said to have been made by the two leaders of an underground movement—the W.I.N.

Poland (*continued*)

(Freedom and Independence). In it they confessed that its home leadership was in contact with the 'W.I.N. centre abroad' which had been co-operating with leading Polish exiles, including Gen. Anders, Mr Mikolajczik and Mr Popiel. They said that up to 1949 the centre abroad had been financed by the British intelligence but later the Americans had agreed to help financially in return for 'espionage and subversive work'.

4 Jan.—Price and Wage Increases. The Government announced the end of food rationing and of the double price system under which rationed goods could be sold at higher prices on the free market. At the same time it announced increases in prices of food (by an average of 50 per cent), consumer goods, domestic coal, electricity, postage, and railway fares. The wages of miners, iron and steel workers, scientific workers, and those engaged in special industrial enterprises were increased by from 12 to 40 per cent.

SAAR TERRITORY. 23 Dec.—Herr Hoffmann, leader of the Christian People's Party, was re-elected Chief Minister by the Diet. All members voted for him except the five Communists.

SOUTH AFRICA. 19 Dec.—The Government published regulations prohibiting the establishment of organizations purporting to function as a civic guard for the protection of Natives or their property.

SPAIN. 29 Dec.—Barter agreement with Egypt (*see Egypt*).

2 Jan.—South American countries' appeal to Spain to seek admission to the United Nations (*see United States*).

SYRIA. 28 Dec.—An army communiqué announced that a number of officers who had been engaging in political activities had been suspended pending an investigation.

29 Dec.—Damascus Radio gave the names of a number of senior officers who had been retired on reaching pensionable age and also the names of eighteen junior officers who had been discharged.

3 Jan.—Flight of political leaders to the Lebanon (*see Lebanon*).

7 Jan.—Lebanon. The Government closed the frontier with the Lebanon as a reprisal against attacks in the Lebanese press against Col. Shishakli, the deputy Premier and Chief of Staff.

Damascus Radio broadcast a Government decree ordering all Syrians in the Lebanon to return home within forty-eight hours.

Col. Shishakli told a British parliamentary delegation that Arab conditions for friendship with the west were: the repatriation of Arab refugees; an increase in oil royalties; and a supply of arms for repulsing aggression.

TUNISIA. 20 Dec.—M. de Hautecloque, the Resident-General, returned from Paris with a message for the Bey from the French Government.

After receiving the message which was delivered by M. Boisseson, the Minister Plenipotentiary, the Bey signed the two decrees, providing for the establishment of elected rural and municipal councils, which had been presented to him for signature by M. de Hauteclouque on 15 December. It was reliably reported that M. de Boisseson verbally informed the Bey that a refusal to sign would mean the setting-up of a regency council empowered to sign decrees and the removal from the palace of Prince Chedly, the heir to the throne, and other close relatives.

21 Dec.—The Neo-Destour Party issued a statement protesting against the 'ultimatum' delivered to the Bey and asking what value could be placed in a signature obtained by pressure. It added that the people's struggle would continue so long as its legitimate aspirations had not been fulfilled and that the people would repudiate any undertakings to which they were not a party.

23 Dec.—Two terrorists were killed and several policemen wounded in a clash between terrorists and police south of Bizerta.

27 Dec.—Twenty-six persons were arrested.

It was reported that investigation into an ambush in February in which two gendarmes were killed had shown that the instigator was the secretary-general of the U.G.T.T. (trade union federation) and of the Neo-Destourian cell at Gafsa.

29 Dec.—Fourteen further arrests were made in the Mareth area.

A terrorist attack was made on an infantry patrol near Gabès.

30 Dec.—A terrorist attack on a French cavalryman near Maknassy was reported.

1 Jan.—Ezzedine Bey, the *Bey du Camp* and heir presumptive to the throne, paid a personal call on the Resident-General to tender his New Year wishes. (It was the first time he had done so since the accession of Sidi Lamine to the throne.) The Bey sent New Year wishes to President Auriol through the head of protocol.

TURKEY. 22 Dec.—Visit of Foreign Minister to Italy (*see Italy*).

23 Dec.—Yugoslavia. The Minister of Commerce left for Yugoslavia.

Persia. It was learned that the Government had declined, for reasons of political expediency connected with the Anglo-Persian dispute, a Persian offer to supply oil in exchange for Turkish products.

31 Dec.—N.A.T.O. Mr Köprülü, Foreign Minister, announced that out of £80 m. to be spent on military installations in various N.A.T.O. countries, £21 m. had been allotted to Turkey. He also announced that Turkish naval forces in the Sea of Marmora, the Straits, and the Black Sea would be placed under the N.A.T.O. Mediterranean command.

UNITED NATIONS

General Assembly

18 Dec.—Israeli-Arab Dispute. The eight-Power draft adopted by the *ad hoc* committee on 11 December failed to secure a two-thirds majority in the plenary Assembly, the vote being 24 to 21 with 15 abstentions.

United Nations—General Assembly (continued)

Mr Eban (Israel) interpreted the vote as a withdrawal of the dispute from the Assembly's jurisdiction and he took the position that Israel was no longer bound by any of the Assembly's previous decisions. He said that all religious interests would be respected in Jerusalem.

Korea. The text was issued of a message from the North Korean Foreign Minister to Mr Pearson, president of the Assembly, in which the U.N. resolution based on the Indian proposals was rejected.

19 Dec.—Morocco. The Assembly approved by 45 votes to 3 with 11 abstentions a revised version of the Latin-American draft, adopted by the Political Committee on 17 December, expressing the hope that the parties to the dispute would refrain from action likely to aggravate tension and would continue urgent negotiations for the development of free institutions in Morocco. The United States supported the motion.

20 Dec.—Austria. The Assembly endorsed by 48 votes to none the resolution adopted by the Political Committee on 19 December. The Soviet group maintained its refusal to join in the proceedings.

22 Dec.—Korea: Pongam Incident. The Assembly rejected by 45 votes to 5 (Soviet States), with 10 Asian and Arab States abstaining, a Russian draft condemning the United States Command for 'criminal acts' in the Pongam Island prison camp and demanding that an end be put to such 'brutalities' and that those guilty of them be punished.

During the debate Mr Gromyko (U.S.S.R.) repeated Russian allegations that atrocities, including 'mass extermination', had been committed against men who wanted to return home. Mr Gross (U.S.A.) said the Pongam rioting had been skilfully organized and he maintained that there was a connection between the disorder and the rejection of the Indian armistice plan. He said an investigation into the rioting was in progress. Mr Lloyd (U.K.) welcomed the investigation and described the Russian charges as an attempt 'to regain the initiative in the cold war'. He believed the incidents in the camps to be carefully timed and deliberately incited.

General Assembly—Political Committee

18 Dec.—Austria. Mr Cohen (U.S.A.) spoke in support of the four-Power resolution which appealed to the four occupying Powers 'to make a renewed and urgent effort to reach agreement on the termination of the occupation of Austria and the full exercise by Austria of the powers inherent in her sovereignty'. He said that only Soviet intransigence prevented the conclusion of a treaty, and he accused the Soviet Union of having seized and transferred to Soviet corporations hundreds of properties belonging either to the Austrian State or to United Nations nationals to the great detriment of the Austrian economy. He added that more recently the Russians had taken the position that the peace treaty could not be signed until the Austrian debt in respect of Russian supplies and services at the end of the war had been settled, although this was entirely an Austrian-Russian matter having nothing to do with the treaty.

During the debate the delegates of Britain, France, and the United States all expressed their willingness to reopen negotiations with Russia.

19 Dec.—The Committee adopted the resolution by 48 votes to none with two abstentions. Russia and the four Soviet States had withdrawn from the proceedings on the ground that the Assembly had no competence in the matter.

Security Council

23 Dec.—Kashmir. Mrs Pandit (India) rejected Sir Zafrullah Khan's offer of 16 December, saying that, in accepting the Indian figure of 28,000 men, Sir Zafrullah Khan had not mentioned the Azad forces which, she asserted, were 30,000 strong and essentially part of the regular Pakistan Army. She assumed that according to the Pakistan offer the restrictions on armour and artillery were to apply only to India, and she said the offer reversed the proposals of the mediator and could not lead to a solution. She also rejected the Anglo-U.S. draft calling for direct negotiations (*see 8 December*) on the ground that it went beyond provisions accepted by both sides under resolutions of the former U.N. commission, but she said India was willing to explore any proposals which observed those agreements.

Sir Zafrullah Khan repeated his offer to accept the Indian figure of 28,000 men, and Sir Gladwyn Jebb (U.K.) maintained that the Anglo-U.S. proposals were in full accord with previous resolutions of the U.N. commission and with the findings of Dr Graham, the mediator. He said that any suggestion that this was not so called for searching examination.

The Anglo-American draft was approved by 9 votes in favour with one abstention (Russia).

UNITED STATES. 18 Dec.—Indo-China. The Mutual Security Agency announced the allocation of \$30.5 m. for a defence support programme for Indo-China in the current fiscal year. An approximately equal amount had been allocated for economic aid.

19 Dec.—In a speech to the National Defence College, President Truman justified his Administration's foreign policy over the preceding seven years, maintaining that it should have clearly shown the Communists that they could gain nothing from their expansionist policy. He said the Communist aggression in Korea had provided 'the great challenge' and that if it had not been met the United Nations would have been shattered and the free world might well have been in retreat on a dozen other fronts.

21 Dec.—Cuba. It was announced that four men had been arrested in connection with the discovery of an arms cache believed to have been collected for a revolution in Cuba on behalf of Dr Carlos Prios, the ex-president deposed in March.

22 Dec.—Katyn Murders. A special House committee submitted a final report which put the blame for the murder of 4,000 Poles near Smolensk in the second world war on the Russians. The report declared

United States (continued)

that Communist tactics in Korea were identical with those adopted at Katyn, and it recommended that a Congressional investigation be made of Communist atrocities inflicted on American and other U.N. troops in Korea.

Investment Abroad. The Department of Commerce announced that the first result of a new census of American direct investment abroad had established a book valuation, as at the end of 1950, of \$11,800 m.—an increase of \$4,000 m. over the census in 1943. Since 1950 the figure had risen to at least \$13,800 m. Of this sum, 70 per cent was invested in the western hemisphere, a 50 per cent increase being reported in direct investment in Canada. Outside the western hemisphere the following amounts were reported: United Kingdom, \$840 m.; countries of the Persian Gulf area, \$726 m. (at the end of 1950); France, \$285 m.; Australia, \$198 m.; South Africa, \$140 m.; Egypt, \$40 m.; India, \$38 m.

23 Dec.—McCarran-Walter Act. A British Note was delivered, reinforcing verbal representations against the section of the Act requiring the screening of the crews of ships arriving in U.S. ports. (At least six other foreign Governments had also complained of the regulations).

A second Note from Britain protested against the regulation of the Act which required that all Embassy workers who were permanent residents in the United States must surrender either their immigration visas—and thus lose their immigrant status—or their diplomatic immunity. A similar protest had been received from Norway.

24 Dec.—The McCarran-Walter Act, which had been passed by Congress over the veto of President Truman, came into force, setting up an almost completely revised code for immigration, naturalization, and deportation. One of its provisions was that the first 50 per cent of the quota of immigrants from any quota area must be persons whose admission would be beneficial to the United States' national economy or cultural interests. The other 50 per cent of the quota would be allotted to immediate relatives of U.S. citizens or of aliens already resident in the United States.

29 Dec.—Air Power. Gen. Vandenberg, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, stated in an article in *Planes*, a publication of the American Aircraft Industry Association, that the Soviet Union had produced five times as many military aircraft as America since 1947. He also said that 'even today the Russians are equalling our output, or perhaps bettering it', and that America was only half-way through its programme, begun twenty-nine months earlier, for creating a 143-wing air force.

McCarran-Walter Act. A formal Note was received from the Italian Government supporting an earlier informal memorandum protesting against the screening regulations of the Act.

30 Dec.—Battle Act. President Truman announced that he had directed that U.S. aid should be continued to the United Kingdom, France, and Italy, although all three countries had delivered strategic materials to countries of the Soviet bloc. The values of the deliveries

were: United Kingdom, \$583,818; France, \$959,245; Italy, \$940,000. The goods, which were mainly machinery, ball and roller bearings, rolling mill equipment, and oils and greases, had gone mostly to Poland and Czechoslovakia.

President Truman pointed out that the contracts had been placed before many of the items had been agreed as strategic by most countries and before the invasion of Korea in 1950. He said that because the east-west exchange was basically one of eastern raw materials for western finished products there was a considerable time differential in deliveries. Western nations attached importance to the fulfilment of their trade obligations to the Soviet *bloc*, maintaining that their moral position in the battle of ideas would be weakened by a breach of their commitments. President Truman also pointed out that western nations had developed a certain dependence on trade with eastern Europe and that to shift their source of supply would mean expenditure of dollars which they had not got. If U.S. aid were withheld it would increase their dependence on trade with eastern Europe and as a result increase the flow of strategic materials to the Soviet *bloc*, thus defeating the purpose of the Battle Act.

(The Battle Act provided that economic and military aid would be withheld from countries delivering strategic materials to the Soviet *bloc* unless specially sanctioned by the President).

Import Restrictions. Restrictions were placed on imports of certain dairy products which the Department of Agriculture said had contributed to a sharp drop in the price of domestic butter, cheese, and dried milk.

31 Dec.—Defence Mobilization. Mr Fowler, director of defence mobilization, stated in his eighth quarterly report that so long as the Soviet Union pursued its militaristic policy the United States must (1) continue the equipping of expanded forces and the provision of reserve stocks of weapons; (2) maintain its lead in military research and technology and apply the results to improving the equipment of U.S. forces; (3) complete and maintain the mobilization base; and (4) join with allies in working out a long-range basis for a common defence production effort. He said that except in the case of the Air Force almost all units planned to bring the armed forces up to the strength ordered by the President had been formed. Of \$129,000 m. appropriated by Congress since the war in Korea started, only 37 per cent—or \$48,000 m. worth of material—had been delivered to the forces but much of the remaining 63 per cent was on order or in process of production.

He urged the integration of the N.A.T.O. defence production effort and recommended that military aid should be increasingly assigned for uses related to the integrated programme.

1 Jan.—Communism. The State Department published a report which listed thirty-eight past and actual American employees of the United Nations who were 'believed to be Communists or under Communist discipline'. Eleven were stated to be still employed by the United Nations.

United States (continued)

Immigration: McCarran-Walter Act. A commission on immigration and naturalization appointed by President Truman published its report. It condemned the McCarran-Walter Act of 1952 as: ignoring U.S. needs in domestic and foreign policy; containing unnecessary and unreasonable restrictions and penalties against individuals; and as being badly drafted, confusing, and in some respects unworkable. It advised that the Act be reconsidered and entirely revised, and it recommended *inter alia*: (1) that the system of allocating quotas according to national origin, race, creed, or colour, be abolished and that quotas should be distributed according to the following categories: (a) the right of asylum; (b) the reunion of families; (c) the need for special skills in the United States; (d) special needs of the free world; and (e) general immigration. (2) That there should be statutory priority for 100,000 refugees and displaced persons during the next three years. (3) That the maximum annual quota should be one-sixth of 1 per cent of the population (*i.e.* 251,162 according to the latest census, compared with 154,657 under the Act). (4) That there should be no discrimination against naturalized citizens who should have the same status as native-born citizens

The report stated that by 1955 only 20 per cent of the U.S. population would be in the fifteen to twenty-nine age group, and it pointed out that immigration could supplement this shrinking man-power 'at the critical ages of military importance'.

Defence. The Secretary of Defence published his report for the half-year ended on 30 June 1952. It recorded that during the two years since the outbreak of the Korean war in June 1950 the Army had grown from a strength of 600,000 with ten divisions and eleven regimental combat teams to 1,600,000 with twenty divisions and eighteen regimental combat teams. The Navy's strength had risen from 400,000 to 800,000: the number of ships in commission had increased from 200 to 400, and seven carrier groups were added to the naval air arm. The Marine Corps had increased its manpower from 75,000 to 230,000 organized in three divisions and three air wings. The Air Force had developed from forty-eight to ninety-five wings, increasing its strength from about 400,000 to 980,000.

The report emphasized the high cost of the rearmament programme and said that one of the main reasons for this could be found in the conflicting aims which military departments were asked to pursue simultaneously—the fighting of a war in a distant land, the mobilization and training of man-power, the returning of experienced personnel from combat in accordance with rotation policy, and the demobilization of trained troops who had completed their tour of duty. Similarly in the production field the United States was developing the expandable mobilization base of her allies, producing proven weapons for today and improved weapons for tomorrow, providing allies with initial and training equipment, and maintaining the level of civilian economy. The report admitted that though many of the goals were contradictory, they were 'intelligent, challenging, and attainable'.

2 Jan.—Congress. The Republicans elected Senator Taft as majority leader in the Senate and Mr Halleck as majority leader in the House. The Democrats elected Senator Johnson as minority leader in the Senate and Mr Rayburn as minority leader in the House.

U.S. Officials in the United Nations. The Attorney-General ordered a new inquiry by a federal grand jury into charges that disloyal U.S. citizens had obtained posts in the United Nations.

Spain. At a ceremony at the Spanish Embassy, the Nicaraguan Ambassador presented to the Spanish Ambassador a letter urging Spain to seek admission to the United Nations and promising the support of nine Latin-American countries, representatives of which had signed the letter.

The Rosenbergs. Federal Judge Kaufman rejected a plea for a reduction of the death sentence passed on Julius Rosenberg and his wife for espionage on behalf of Russia.

5 Jan.—Great Britain. Mr Churchill, British Prime Minister, arrived in the United States and began informal talks with Gen. Eisenhower, the president-elect. He declared to a press conference on arrival that the centre of gravity was not Korea but 'along the front of the Iron Curtain in western Europe'. He also said that Britain had not had the advantage, as President Roosevelt had promised him, of a full exchange of information with the United States on atomic weapons.

The Rosenbergs. Judge Kaufman promised to grant a conditional stay of execution for Julius Rosenberg and his wife so that they might appeal to President Truman for clemency.

7 Jan.—President Truman's State of the Union Message. In his eighth and last Message to Congress on the State of the Union, President Truman said that after the war the United States and the Soviet Union had emerged as the two strongest world Powers and that while the United States had sought to use its power to help other nations recover from the war, the Soviet Union had taken 'exactly the opposite course'. The free world's purpose had been, and must be, not only to organize its defences against aggression and subversion but also 'to give expression and opportunity to the forces of growth and progress in the free world'. The Korean war had shown that the free nations 'had the will and endurance to match the Communist effort to overthrow international order through local aggression'. After speaking of the way in which the Marshall Plan had revitalized the west European countries and given them new hope, he declared that he believed the developing movement towards European Unity to be of historic importance of which the benefits would outlast the Communist tyranny.

President Truman next considered the implications of man's entry into the atomic era and described the terrible destructive potentialities of an atomic war. 'Such a war', he said, 'is not a possible policy for rational men. . . With that in mind there is something I would say to Stalin: "You claim belief in Lenin's prophecy that one stage in the development of Communist society would be war between your world and ours. But Lenin was a pre-atomic man, who viewed society and history with pre-atomic eyes. Something profound has happened

United States (*continued*)

since he wrote. War has changed its shape and its dimension. It cannot now be a stage in the development of anything save ruin for your regime and your homeland." He did not know how long it would take for the Communists to recognize this truth and be ready to negotiate control of atomic energy and honourable settlements of other world problems, but when they did 'they will find us eager to reach understandings'. In the meantime there would be a hard test of strength and stamina.

President Truman appealed for continuity in American foreign policy and declared that if the free world continued to grow stronger and more united and to frustrate Communist efforts at subversion it was not too much to expect the Communists to moderate their aims, 'become more realistic and less implacable and recede from the cold war they began'. He ended his message with a warning against succumbing to fear, declaring that already the corrosive process had begun and that 'every diminution of our tolerance, each new act of enforced conformity, each idle accusation, each demonstration of hysteria—each new restrictive law—is one more sign that we can lose the battle of fear'.

U.S.S.R. 25 Dec.—In answers, published by *Tass*, to questions submitted by the Diplomatic Correspondent of the *New York Times*, Mr Stalin stated: (1) that he believed that 'war between the United States and the U.S.S.R. cannot be regarded as inevitable, and that our two countries can, in the future, live at peace with each other'; (2) that the sources of existing international tension lay 'everywhere, and in everything where aggressive activities of the policy of the "cold war" conducted against the Soviet Union manifest themselves'; (3) that he favoured the idea of diplomatic talks with the representatives of the Eisenhower administration on the possibility of a meeting between himself and Gen. Eisenhower on the easing of the international situation; (4) that he was willing to co-operate in any new diplomatic measure designed to end the Korean war.

28 Dec.—**Norway.** *Pravda* accused Norway of taking measures unfriendly to the Soviet Union by constructing naval and air bases in her northern regions bordering on the Soviet Union. It also alleged that increased U.S. pressure was forcing Norway to renounce the last remnants of her independence and put her territory at the disposal of U.S. armed forces.

31 Dec.—**Coal and Oil.** The Soviet press announced the 'over-fulfilment' of the 1952 plans for coal and oil production. (Mr Malenkov had estimated the 1952 oil output at just short of 50 m. tons and coal production at 300 m. tons.)

VATICAN CITY. 2 Jan.—**Yugoslavia.** An article in the *Osservatore Romano* declared that the rupture by Belgrade of relations with the Holy See was not caused by the elevation of Archbishop Stepinac to the rank of Cardinal but by 'a deliberate hostility to religion'. The article maintained that behind a façade of apparent religious freedom in

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Yugoslavia there was in reality a stern persecution of Catholicism.

WORLD PEACE CONGRESS. 20 Dec.—The Communist-sponsored 'Congress of the Peoples for Peace' ended in Vienna with the adoption by large majorities of two 'acts of Congress' urging the five Great Powers to conclude a peace pact, and appealing to all peoples to stop the wars in Korea, Vietnam, and Malaya; unite Germany; ban the atomic bomb; and declare bacterial warfare illegal.

YUGOSLAVIA. 18 Dec.—Vatican. Mr Kardelj, Foreign Minister, told the foreign affairs committee of the National Assembly that the Vatican's charges of religious persecution were part of a political campaign against Yugoslavia. He said it was not accidental that this campaign had begun after the announcement of Marshal Tito's visit to Britain, as Yugoslavia's improving relations with Britain and other western countries were a source of anxiety to both the Vatican and the Italian Government. He described the elevation of Archbishop Stepinac as aimed at provoking internal religious intolerance and disunity in Yugoslavia. The severance of relations with the Vatican was, he said, a preliminary step towards normalizing the State's relations with the Catholic Church in Yugoslavia.

23 Dec.—Bulgaria. The Foreign Ministry sent a Note to the Bulgarian Embassy requesting the immediate recall of a non-diplomatic employee of the Embassy who was alleged to have engaged in espionage.

Trieste. The Government rejected in a Note to Italy an Italian proposal of 24 October that the question whether administrative changes in the Yugoslav zone of Trieste were legal should be submitted to the International Court. The Yugoslav Note declared Italian allegations that the changes violated the peace treaty were 'unfounded', and it repeated that agreement on Trieste could be reached only by direct Italian-Yugoslav negotiations.

26 Dec.—Defence. The Deputy Defence Minister, Gen. Gosnjak, announced, while introducing the defence budget in the National Assembly, that defence expenditure in 1953 would be cut by 10 per cent to 180,000 m. dinars (about £214 m.) which was about 20·5 per cent of the national income. He said the cuts, which would have no influence upon the army's effective strength, had been made possible because: (a) the three-year term of military service was to be reduced in some units to two years, thereby easing the defence burden and permitting the completion of certain industrial projects; (2) the internal security organization, the K.N.O.J., was to be disbanded and its frontier units reformed under a new commander; (3) stockpiling of arms and equipment would no longer be necessary, and, with the completion of several arms factories, investment in the arms industry would be reduced. Gen. Gosnjak claimed that arms production had risen by 30 per cent since 1951 and he forecast a further rise of 28 per cent in 1953.

Yugoslav-Greek military talks (*see Greece*).

27 Dec.—Budget. The Federal People's Assembly approved the

Yugoslavia (continued)

federal budget which estimated an income of 178,425 m. dinars and an expenditure of 229,100 m. dinars. The deficit was to be covered by foreign aid, loans, and local reserves.

The Assembly also approved the social plan for 1953 which estimated the national income during 1953 at 878,838 m. dinars (about £1,040 m.). The president of the Council for Industry and Construction said that 91 per cent of the construction planned for 1952 had been completed and in 1953 resources would be concentrated on furnishing the key industrial projects. Heavy industrial production had increased by 5 per cent during the year, but there had been a decline of 12 per cent in the processing industry because a shortage of foreign exchange, aggravated by the serious drought, had prevented the import of all the required raw materials.

2 Jan.—Vatican comment on Yugoslav rupture of relations (see *Vatican City*).

7 Jan.—U.S. Aid. The Mutual Security Agency announced a grant to Yugoslavia of \$20 m. for the purchase of food. The grant was additional to the \$78 m. promised by the United States under the tripartite aid programme.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

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| Jan. | 20 | Reassembly of U.K. Parliament. |
| " | 30 | International Wheat Council, Washington. |
| Feb. | 22 | Austrian General Election. |
| Mar. | 3 | U.N. Economic Commission for Europe, Eighth Session, Geneva. |
| " | 23-28 | Visit of Marshal Tito to Britain. |
| " | 31 | E.C.O.S.O.C. Fifteenth Session, New York. |
| Apr. | 13 | Conference on West Indian Federation, London. |
| " | 26 | Austrian General Election. |
| May | 5 | World Health Organization, Sixth Assembly, Geneva. |
| June | 2 | Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. |
| " | 3 | I.L.O. Thirty-sixth Session, Geneva. |